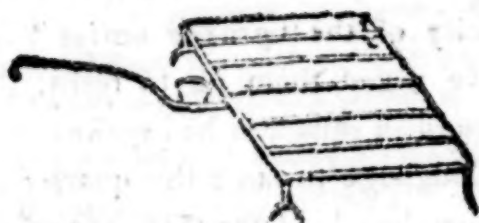


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I BEG that ALL letters to me, from whatever quarter, and on whatever subject, may be now directed to BOLT-COURT, during the Session of Parliament. If directed to Farnham, they will not reach me for weeks, perhaps.

TO
SIR ROBERT PEELE.
LETTER IV.

King's Norton, 4. Feb. 1835.

SIR,

Instead of a letter addressed immediately to you, I have chosen, in this instance, to address a letter to the President of the United States of America; which letter I here subjoin for your perusal. You will perceive that I have been endeavouring to describe to him the various workings of the MONEY-MONSTER in England; and, in addition to what I have said to him, I will here observe to you, on the effects of the money-monster in the crippling and debasing of a nation in regard to its foreign relations, that it is this monster which is now compelling the French, in spite of their bluster, to eat their words and yield to the American republic; that it is this monster

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which now makes England appear not to perceive that Russia has taken possession of Turkey; and that it is this monster which will destroy every thing within its reach, if you have not the courage, like the President of America, to seize it by the throat, and to strangle it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
WM. COBBETT.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the destructive effects of Funds, and of Paper-money in England, France, and America.

King's Norton, 5. Feb. 1835.

SIR,

I do myself the honour; and I well consider the meaning of these words before I use them: I do myself the *very great honour* to send to you for your acceptance, a copy of a little book which I have just written and published, called, "A Legacy to Labourers." To you, sir, who are a lawyer, as well as the greatest statesman and the greatest military commander of this age, I need say nothing in explanation of the principles, of the facts, and of the arguments contained in this little book. You will perceive, from the dedication prefixed to it, the provocation which drew it forth; and, the natural tendency of the work with regard to *effects*. But, it may not be unuseful to inform you, that, of all the things that I ever pub-

H

lished; and you can recollect publications from my pen more than forty years ago, you being a member of Congress in Philadelphia when I was there so bravely fighting single-handed the battles of England, in defiance of the censures of you all, whether just or unjust: it may not be without utility for me to inform you, that of all the works that I ever published, this, in point of effect, appears to be the greatest. An edition of five thousand copies has been able to stand the demand for only about twenty days; and I have not the smallest doubt that, before twelve months are over our heads, this work will have been read, and its principles adopted, by one million of Englishmen and Scotchmen; I having great doubt whether any effort of mine or of any body else can cause it to be read by any considerable portion of the people of unhappy Ireland, whose lot I have just beheld with my own eyes; and with regard to whom, the only consolation I have is, that the oppressions of Ireland sent you forth to do the famous things which you have done, and the still more famous things which are in reserve for you to do.

I pray you to receive this little book, Sir, as the fruit of the best talents, the most sedulous industry, and the most ardent zeal which I ever possessed: I beg you to receive it as the thing which I possess the most worthy of being presented to you, as the greatest benefactor of mankind whom I have ever known.

Before I proceed into the other most interesting matters relating to England, let me stop to congratulate the sensible and brave people of the United States

on the steps which their faithful representative has taken with regard to that very sincere personage, the citizen-king of France. I was in hopes that the vanity of the "*grande nation*" would have urged them on to resist, till an American squadron had spoken to them in language to cause the quarrel to be remembered. I see that, according to their usual custom, after suitable gabblings and *pestings*, and other outcries, against your *rondeur* and your *manière brusque*, they have thought it prudent to hear the account afresh, and to determine that they were mistaken; in fact, to have adopted the *parti sage*, which is always to avoid blows. Yes, sir, a million sterling, in solid crown pieces, in your chests at Washington, will be a great deal better than for them to be left in France for the citizen-king and his Bourse to gamble with.

And now, sir, for the situation of this kingdom. You have read of the change of Ministry; a great deal you have read about Whig and Tory, about *Conservatives* and *Destructives*; and you will find that the tenour of the whole talk of the factions is, *a preservation of the institutions of the country*. You have too much knowledge of the causes which have been at work to express wonder that these institutions should be in danger, after a twenty-two years glorious and successful war to uphold them. You know these causes too well to ask how it is that those institutions can be in danger, after a war which has swept away all our old enemies, and at the end of a peace of twenty long years. You will not ask what it is that can have produced the present dif-

difficulties and dangers ; for you well know the nature and tendency of PUBLIC DEBTS AND PAPER-MONEY. You know that we must be convulsed ; you know that there must be revolution in effect, though there may not be in name ; you know, in short, that the state must destroy the money-monster, or that the money-monster will destroy the state.

These things, in substance, you know ; but, it may amuse you to be informed of the curious and surprising manner in which the money-monster is working. Every thing that you see of a revolutionary character is produced, not by the "*spirit of the age*" as that at once weak and vigorous old man, Lord Grey called it ; weak towards the money-monster, vigorous towards the working-people ; every thing that you see of this character is produced, not by the "*spirit of the age*," but by the *money-monster*. Wheat is now sold at five shillings the bushel, where it would have been sold at seven, had it not been for your wise movements. Great numbers of farmers are ruined, singly by this operation. Yes, one single little movement of yours has plunged the whole of the pecuniary affairs of this kingdom into a state of embarrassment inexpressible. Your movements, however, while they oppress all men of real estate, and all the industrious classes, fatten the money-monster ; give him seven shillings, while before he had five ; that is to say, cause a bushel of wheat to be sold, and two shillings worth more, in order to get him that which he got out of one bushel of wheat two years ago. This cripples the farmer : he must either

pay less rent or less wages. The landlord wants the rent ; the labourer will be paid ; to deduct from his wages is the great and manifest tendency of that Poor-law Bill, of which I have treated in the little book. So that you will perceive, it is the money-monster that is at work here ; for, let who will perish he survives. The landlords dare not touch a hair of his head, and that, too, for reasons which will occur to you without their being pointed out, especially when you shall have read my series of letters to Sir Robert Peel. Thus all the community is plunged into turmoil, by this attempt to get at the wages. It will naturally be asked, why the Government hatched this new and extraordinary measure, making so great an addition to all its other difficulties ; why they could not suffer to remain laws of two hundred years standing ; laws which were the real glory of England ; laws under which such an industrious people had been created or had been reared up. Ah, sir ! but the money-monster wanted that which this industrious people had in return for their labour. It was not a thing sought by the Government, but a thing hatched at the suggestion of the money-monster, by a nest of brutal Scotch vagabonds, who would starve and skin half mankind, in order to procure the means of living in idleness themselves. I beseech you to read the *Dedication* to the "*Legacy to Labourers*." You will see there the real causes of this desperate act.

In the meanwhile, the money-monster is pushing on in other directions. If you remember, sir, I, in a former letter,

told you that the money-monster had got into his possession the far greater part of the small estates of this kingdom. FORTESCUE tells you, you know, that there was, in every village or hamlet, one, at least, of those men called *Frankelneys*, that is to say, something more than a *yeoman*; a man with a considerable mansion, and independent estate in land; these formed the natural magistracy of the people. If you look into SPELMAN, you will find that this was still the case in the reign of King JAMES the FIRST. The moment the money-monster was created, he necessarily began to swallow up these *Frankelneys*; and by degrees he has swallowed them up, to the last man. If you were here, and would accompany me, I would take you down a single vale, in the beautiful county of Wilts, and I would there show you, in the length of thirty miles, and, on the average, a breadth of five miles, the ruins, or the former site, of more than twenty gentlemen's mansions, all which contained families holding in hereditary right, when George the Third came to the throne. A very respectable gentleman of Buckinghamshire told me last winter, that in that county, in a diameter of twenty miles, including the fine vale of Aylesbury, every little gentleman was extinguished; that there was not left one man except himself, in that whole space, capable of acting as a magistrate, except clergymen! I state this to you, sir, in the face of all England; and you will gather from these facts, that those who used to be called "the *country gentlemen*" of England are totally annihilated.

I told you, in that former letter, that the great estates still resisted, generally speaking; but that they must go after the rest, unless a stop were put to the progress of the money-monster. I told you, that his all-disturbing and devouring snout had been, in some degree arrested by *entailed* park-walls; by walls round the closes of the cathedrals, round bishops' palaces and parks, and round the walls of colleges and the like. Alas, sir! if you look at our present projects and proceedings, you will find that the monster is making great progress in getting his snout under all these now. He is beginning to shake them; and the clergy are flitting about and squalling, like a congregation of crows (lodged by prescriptive right in the tip-tops of your lofty pines), when the fatal axe of Jonathan begins to sound at the stems.

You, sir, who are a *lawyer*, as well soldier and statesman, know very well the nature of *chicken* property in England; you know that it is interwoven with every acre of land, of whatever tenure, in the whole kingdom. You are too good a judge of these things not to know, that if once this property be touched, in any shape whatsoever, unless by a general sweeping measure that would make a distinct line of demarcation, the touch will extend itself, directly or indirectly, to every estate in the country. You will know that it is impossible to make a law to take away the value, or part of the value, of an advowson, without causing the same principle to be applied to the holdings of bishops, deans and chapters, and colleges. You will know that you cannot

touch these without extending the touch to lay-tithes; and you will know that these cannot be touched without proceeding upon a principle which would resume the abbey-lands, and place them at the disposal of the state. And, sir, that I am not talking of things here which are mere matters of imagination, let me beg you to observe, that it is confidently stated in his own papers, that the Minister means to meddle with advowsons, and with the property of deans and chapters.

Pray stop with me here, sir, to admire the inscrutable ways of Providence! You well remember that the long and bloody war against the republicans of France was undertaken, expressly and avowedly, *to prevent the overthrow of the church, particularly in England*. There were the other avowed objects of preserving the throne and the hereditary nobility; but more particularly the church, the heads of which were ten thousand times more clamorous for war than any body else; and objected to make peace even when all the rest of the nation would have consented to peace. You must have been here, sir, to have an idea of the exultation and of the outrageous insolence of the parsons, when Napoleon had been put down. Alas! when they were thinking that they had made sure of themselves and their property for ever, they forgot that *debt*; they forgot that *money-monster* to whom they had been obliged to apply for aid during the war, and who was destined finally to swallow them up.

It is this **MONSTER** which is now making them shake. You cannot, sir,

unless you were here, feel sufficient surprise at this now universal clamour for "*church reform*," and especially for a doing something or another with *tithes*, as being things *so injurious to agriculture*! Why, sir, tithes have existed a thousand years in England. Agriculture has flourished during that thousand years. Agriculture was all prosperity and all boast for the twenty years preceding the passing of Peel's Bill. What, sir, have we forgotten the Holkham sheep-shearings, at which sovereign princes, and now and then an aristocratical fool from America were guests. Have we forgotten the Woburn sheep-shearings! Have we forgotten the cattle-shows, the wool-shows, the prizes of all sorts! Have we forgotten the endless improvements in agriculture! Have we forgotten the boast of the late Mr. Curwen (member for Cumberland), who said that he saw five hundred farmers assembled at a sheep-shearing at Holkham, each on an average worth ten thousand pounds! It was one of the boasts of those who dinned "*prosperity*" in our ears, that the tenants of Mr. COKE (of Holkham) lived in elegant dwellings, replete with modern conveniences, and this, too, while they paid rents, perhaps, *five hundred per cent.* greater than his ancestor received. This was only a specimen of the whole country; we saw the farmers rise into wealth in every quarter. *Threshing-machines* were universally in vogue; the flail was thrown aside; these threshing machines frequently being made to work with eight-horse power or more, to thresh out two or three loads of wheat in a day, and to cost, sometimes, nearly five hundred pounds. The "*turnip husbandry*" rose up at the same time; *mangel wurzel* husbandry next; together with both, "*artificial grasses*," of every species known to LINNÆUS, adopted, sown or planted on almost every farm in England; machinery endless for the multitudinous modes of carrying into effect all the new theories in agriculture; and, inventions for those purposes constantly occupying the thoughts of noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, at their meetings and clubs,

and in their correspondences. The style and port of the farmers (the class of persons more immediately affected by this state of things) changed from that of plain men to that of dandies; their denomination from that of *husbandmen* to that of "*agriculturalists*"; the new-fangled inventions, speculations, and theories put in practice on their farms, dignified by the term "experiments," instead of being derided with the old English word "maggots." In short, all was glory, gladness, and splendour with those who touched the land, as proprietor or occupier; to be convinced of which, one need only open any of the volumes of the *EDINBURGH REVIEW* and other publications, which were in great repute amongst the landlords of *ENGLAND* during the period to which I allude; and, as a specimen of their language, permit me, sir, to give you one passage from the "philosophical" work which I have named, and which I take from No. IX. of its lucubrations, at page 204, being written in the year 1805; at which time the agricultural "prosperity" was by no means at its height. The passage is as follows: "The commerce and manufactures of this island conceal, in some measure, its *AGRICULTURAL GRANDEUR*: of which we may not, perhaps, obtain a full view, unless their splendid superstructure of present prosperity, mouldering away, from the fragility of the materials, or shattered by external violence, shall expose the strength and extent of the base on which it is rested." Sycophantic as this was, addressed to such a class of readers; stupid and hollow as it was, coming from the "philosophers" and from "modern Athens," these terms were neither false nor figurative, for, the sycophant *wanted words to exaggerate* the appearance of the prosperity which he beheld; it was, sir, really and literally, "agricultural grandeur," for twenty years or thereabouts: but, notwithstanding all this "agricultural grandeur," you will observe, sir, that *THERE EXISTED DURING ALL THIS TIME THE EXACTION OF TITHES*, whether in kind or in composition, and frequently prac-

tised with more rigidity, not to say greediness, than they had ever been before. And, with all this, and not a single whisper ever heard against tithes; not a single whisper ever heard about tithes being injurious to agriculture! This, therefore, is now a false pretence. It is the money-monster that is working to get hold of the amount of these tithes: and this you will see very clearly when you have had time duly to reflect upon the subject.

Then, with regard to the other parts of "*church reform*," what are they? Why, the benefices are of greatly unequal amount; there is a great deal of non-residence of the clergy; there are a great many shameful pluralities; there is a monstrous swallowing up by deans and chapters; the working clergy are starved, while the aristocratical clergy wallow in wealth, and carry away the revenues of the parishes, to be spent at Bath, Brighton, Cheltenham, London, Paris, and Rome. Now this is all very true; but it was equally true twenty or thirty years ago. I complained of these things thirty years ago, but did any one attend to me? Yes, and my remonstrances upon this subject formed a grand item in the motives for persecuting me. Not one single writer could I ever find to join me: nay, as to the grand complaint, *non-residence*, there was a law to prevent it, and to expose the parties to heavy penalties upon informations *qui tam*. A gentleman brought hundreds of actions against the clergy, and carried some of them on to conviction in the Court of King's Bench. *An ex post facto law was passed to stay the actions, and, finally, to quash them, and to repeal the law inflicting the fine for non-residence!* And, the gentleman who had informed against these delinquent parsons, so far from receiving public applause and commiseration, was reviled as a jacobin and republican!

Strange that, all at once, we should now have been seized with so anxious a desire about the regular and efficient administration of the church! Strange, sir, that the bishops and all the dignified clergy should be so

anxious for this "church reform"! Strange that the Minister who is the "friend of the church," *par excellence*, should himself intend to propose to us, even to touch the *property* of the church, in order to cause a speedy restoration of the diligent and pious administration of religious rites in the church of England?

Ah, sir! you will not be deceived by these pretences, any more than I am: you will see the silent snout of the money-monster, smelling about, first at the cathedrals, next at the bishops' palaces, next swinging it round over the clerical tithes; *in order to insure the payment of his interest*. You remember very well, sir, that it was just thus in substance in France, in 1789 and 1790. That it was not Louis the Sixteenth, but Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, who, by the debts which they had contracted, finally produced the revolution in France. Look at their proceedings in France. Brienne, Calonne, Neckar; several others, every one with his project for finding the means of paying the interest of the debt. There were no means, without flying at the church. Burke, if you recollect, remonstrated with the assemblies; talked of *the title of the church being preferable to the title of the fundholders*; foretold that the *people* would derive no benefit from giving the property of the church to those who were called the creditors of the state. He pleaded in vain: the money-monster pushed on; finally devoured all; and, I beg you to reflect, that this monster has, through all the series of revolutions that have taken place; through all the confiscations and all the rivers of blood, still maintained his predominance: and that at this moment, the French people, after a quarter of a century of deeds of valour, the bare relation of the facts of which, would in any other age have been deemed fabulous; that this acute, this brave, this determined people, are now a set of base slaves, creeping about in fear; every where seeing a fundholder-bayonet (under the guise of National Guard) pointed at their breast; and,

under the sacred name of liberty, crouching to a "citizen King," who is the chief of the fundholder band!

I beg you to contemplate this picture. The present Ministry in England would fain uphold the church; but, they cannot; and, their apparently voluntary offer to reform the church, is, in fact, a measure forced upon them by the money-monster, who, indeed, rules all in reality, and who will continue to rule through all times and circumstances, unless the people of England shall be more wise than the people of France have been. It is so flagrantly unjust to continue to pay this monster in a currency of sterling gold, that one cannot account for it, until one takes a closer view of the state and number and description of those who are called the "*public creditors*," the facts relating to which, I beg leave to point out to your particular attention, seeing that they may serve as a clue to the unravelling of a matter which appears at first blush, altogether unaccountable.

Sir, we speak always of the fundholders as a great mass of persons wholly dependant upon the good-will of the Government for their existence: we speak of them as widows, orphans, and retired old people; helpless mortals, to take away whose incomes would be an act of excessive cruelty. We never seem to perceive who and what the fundholders really are. It is difficult to come at, and they will take care that it shall be difficult to come at, an exact account of the number of the fundholders of each class, and of the proportions of dividends received amongst them. However, the following, which is an estimate made upon the Bank return for 1829, that is to say, the year before the Whigs came into power, is not far from being the truth; and if you look well at it, you will cease to wonder that it is almost at the risk of one's life that one proposes to take one farthing from the interest of this debt; even though that may be necessary to the preservation of the independence of the country! The whole number of fundholders



Of these, those who receive interest under the sum of two hundred pounds a year	250,816
Those who receive interest under a thousand pounds a year.	22,934
Those who receive interest under four thousand a year.	1,937
The rest.	152
	<hr/>
	275,839
	<hr/>

I estimate that, in the aggregate, the two hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and sixteen receive above	9,000,000
The twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-four receive	8,500,000
The nineteen hundred and thirty-seven receive	3,500,000
And, the hundred and fifty-two have all the rest.	9,000,000
	<hr/>
	£ 30,000,000
	<hr/>

Now, with regard to the correctness of this estimate, I do not pretend to be *exact*, for it is impossible, at present, for me to arrive at the exact truth. The statement will appear, at first sight, almost incredible; but it is the nearest guess at the real state of the case that I have been able to make. The sums which I have placed against the three first classes are the greatest that I think can possibly be allowed, in estimating the average sums *really received* by the several classes enumerated in the Bank Return; and, in stating the sums in round numbers, I have stated them *over* in the three numerous classes, and *under* in favour of the small class. As to this said Bank Return,* if we were to take

* [From Bank Return of 1829.] Receivers of half-yearly dividends, not exceeding 5*l.*, 85,154; above 5*l.* and under 10*l.*, 42,167; above 10*l.* and under 50*l.*, 97,673; above 50*l.* and under 100*l.*, 25,822; above 100*l.* and under 200*l.*, 15,046; above 200*l.* and under 300*l.*, 4,812; above 300*l.* and under 500*l.*, 3,076; above 500*l.* and under 1,000*l.*, 1,501; above 1,000*l.* and under 2,000*l.*, 436. Upwards, 152.

the average sum received by the individuals of each class, as ascertained by the average between the highest and lowest dividend placed against it, then we should find that the two hundred and fifty thousand fundholders received *twenty-five millions* of pounds, and the twenty-two thousand and the nineteen hundred together, *fifty millions* of pounds; consequently, that there would be *seventy-five millions* of pounds of yearly interest paid to individuals receiving *under four thousand pounds a year*; and so that there must be *forty-five millions a year less than nothing*, out of which to pay those whose annual interest exceeded four thousand pounds, and who, in fact, receive nearly one-third of the whole! And yet, such is the conclusion that any one would naturally draw from this Bank Return, who was wholly uninformed about the matter.

Thus, then, here are a hundred and fifty-two men, who receive, on an average, upwards of fifty thousand pounds a year each, interest out of the taxes. It is utterly impossible that any ancient institution; that any set of laws, securing liberty and securing people's earnings; it is utterly impossible that either of these can exist, in a country where a hundred and fifty-two men have this hold upon the resources of that country. These men are not *seen*; nor are they heard, except in the strange sounds about "national faith" and "public credit," in the uttering of which, Ministers, Parliaments, and Kings are their mouth-pieces. But, sir, look at the natural consequence which must arise, if any one or more of these hundred and fifty-two men were to be **INVESTED WITH POLITICAL POWER!** Think, I beseech you, of the consequence of this; for you do not want to be assured by me, that when once love of interest of money has taken possession of the soul of man, it swallows up every other consideration, whether as to this world or the next. *Church!* what is church, when weighed in the balance against this mountain of gold! *Tithes!* golden

probends! of what "use" are these, except for the purpose of paying these men-mountains of gold? Property in land is very sluggish in its influence; it has a variety of dependences, which make it difficult to bring it to bear for the carrying of any given point; but, a round sum in bags laid down before you of twenty-five thousand pounds every six months, is a lever wherewith to lift a nation, and to twirl it about at your fancy.

You have seen, sir, an account; or you will see it, in the little book which I do myself the honour to send you, of what is called the Poor-law Amendment Bill; you will see that its avowed object was to save the estates of the landlords from being swallowed up. You will see that it has been avowed and professed distinctly, that, in order to effect this, the working people must be reduced to a coarser sort of food. It is the same money-monster that is at work here: he is grasping hold of the land by mortgages innumerable, and almost as general as the land itself: the falling-off of rents endangers the mortgagees. To restore rents, *the wages of labour must be taken, and put into the pocket of the landlord*; and this bill, sir, so very dangerous as it is; so hated as it is, is really and truly, at the bottom, the work of the money-monster: the work of that small number of concentrated and combined men-mountains of gold, which I have represented to you in the above table.

It is the interest; the pressing political and party interest; the interest of the Ministry, of the Tory party; of the King and his family; it is the obvious and pressing interest of all these, that the TAX UPON MALT should be repealed. There is no possible argument against the repeal; and, reasons so strong for it, that no man dares enter the lists in argument against it. Yet, in spite of all this; in spite of the imminent danger in which the new Ministry is placed; in spite of the certain security which they would derive from the repeal of this tax, we are confidently told in the newspapers, that the Minister will risk even his place and his

power, and leave the King again to the mercy of the Whigs, rather than repeal this tax; his only reason against it being, that without it he cannot keep "*national faith*."

Here you have a practical instance of the power of the money-monster. Here you see us just in the track of Neckar and Calonne; and here I am afraid you see the beginnings of an end not very much unlike that which you have seen before. It signifies not what wealth we have. If we had ten times as much as we have, it would all be absorbed by this monster; for it is utterly impossible for any creative power; for any wealth; for any resources, to stand against the power of a hundred and fifty-two men, who receive, in interest, in gold, nine millions of pounds sterling a year.

Sir, the oppressions and sufferings of this country, compared with the freedom and the happiness of the people of America, have frequently been ascribed to the difference in the two Governments; and, certainly, as far as mere economy goes, the people of America have had the advantage. But, Sir, when men ascribe the advantage of the Americans to the absence of a dominant church; to the absence of all the trappings and expenses of royalty; to the absence of a house of hereditary legislators, and to the expenses attendant on their families: when they ascribe your advantages to the absence of these institutions, let them bear in mind, that the ever-damned system of banks and paper-money had brought even your country to the eve of general convulsion, and had very nearly dashed to pieces all the laws of property, and left you to the right of the strongest! Let them recollect that, in the absence of all our trappings and "useless show," this monstrous system had brought bunches of houses in Philadelphia, which had yielded a rent of sixteen hundred dollars a year each, down to a state to be offered, three houses for a single bottle of wine! Let them recollect that to such a state had this fraudulent system brought your happy country, that, in one of the states, the Chief Justice recommended a law to be

passed, to disqualify every man possessing land or house from giving that possession in security for loan for mortgage; and for rendering null, every bond, note, deed, or any thing else that he should sign, unless first approved of by a Court of Justice! Let them recollect that a Chief Justice recommended this law, as the only possible means of securing wives and families of landowners against the indiscretion of the fathers and husbands, whom it was found impossible to protect, in any other way, against the arts and frauds of the usurers. Why, sir, it was nonsense to talk of liberty or property after this; and yet this became necessary; and that, too, in a country where every principle of liberty was inculcated, and where the very air and the earth seemed to say, "no one shall ever want here."

In France tithes have long been abolished: there is, in fact, no dominant church; there is no hereditary legislature; the mere titles of nobility are a mockery; the King is elected, and may be turned out any day. There is not one ancient institution, and, consequently, no abuse of such institution left remaining: yet, by the means of this atrocious money-monster system, the people are more degraded and more miserable slaves than they were under the sway of any of the descendants of St. Louis. It is the Bourse that arms the ruffians, called the National Guards, every one of whom carries a bayonet, to compel the people to toil to pay the interest of the debt; and they slaughter them with as little mercy as they would kill rats and mice. You detected your horrible bank in *suborning the press*. In France, they do the thing more openly and effectually: *they suffer no man to be a JOURNALIST unless he first become a fundholder*; and unless he acquire and keep the ownership of stock, on his own exclusive account, to the amount of four thousand eight hundred pounds sterling!

Before I conclude, sir, give me leave to lay before you a most striking instance, in proof of the fact that the money-monster has completely subdued the nobility and gentry of this kingdom. You know the nature and character of

our long-existing game-laws. You know how rigidly they were adhered to; you know, that the game was the pride of the estate; that the exclusive right to pursue and kill it belonged to *the land*; and that the *qualification* to kill game, was the possession of freehold land of the rental of one hundred pounds a year, or of copyhold land of the rental of one hundred and fifty pounds a year; this qualification was a great feather in a man's cap; he was called a "*qualified man*"; his name with the word "*free*" upon a ticket tied to game made the possession of it legal by an unqualified person; and, without such certificate it was a crime for any person to have game in their possession. The qualification to kill a hare was equal to the qualification for being a justice of the peace. You must have lived in England forty or fifty years ago, to be able to judge correctly of the vast importance of this matter, which, you will please to observe, was a privilege in continual activity in every village and every hamlet of England and Wales in particular. In short, to uphold this privilege, really occupied more of the attention of the nobility and the gentry, than any other or than all the other ordinary affairs of their lives.

You will perceive, sir, that no amount of interest receivable from the funds would give a man the right of killing or pursuing game. A millionaire, with a gun in his hand and a dog by his side, in a field or a wood, though there by the leave of the owner, was liable to be brought before a justice of the peace, upon his summons; was subjected to the penalty of five pounds; or, in case of refusal to pay, to be sent to jail for three months. He had no defence, unless he could prove that he was a land-owner to the amount before-mentioned.

About twelve or fourteen years ago, the London newspapers (all more or less at the command of the money-monster), began to complain of this exclusive right of killing game; and to represent that *funded property, the funds being, in fact, a mortgage upon all the land, ought to form a qualification, as well as landed*

property. Year after year this complaint on the part of the fundholders grew louder and louder; till at last, the fears of the land owners made them give way. Still, however, they were too proud to acknowledge the base fears by which they were actuated. They found it difficult to pass a law to put funds upon an equality with land, without putting other personal property upon an equality with land; and they talked upon the subject, two or three years without acting. At last, the clamour of the money-monster growing louder and louder, and the fears of the landlords growing greater and greater, they passed an act, not expressly to allow fundholders to sport; but *to do away with all qualification whatsoever!* An act of cowardice; an act of self-abandonment; an act of self-degradation, never before equalled in this world!

At the same time, and to complete the degradation, they enacted that *game might be sold*; thereby totally repealing the old law, which made it a penalty in any man to sell game, whether qualified to kill it or not! So that, here they are, now, with hardly a single exception, sellers of game; poulterers, traffickers; and you see all the markets of all the great towns in England, with hares, pheasants and partridges for sale, as commonly as fowls, ducks, and geese. Nay, the very lords themselves go out with their keepers and servants, to kill the game for the purpose of selling it; and all the ideas of rank and station, and enjoyment of sport; all these are totally banished from the minds of the people; who, of course, and of necessity, have lost all personal respect for this whole class and description of men, from the duke down to the squire.

At the same time that they made these enactments, they made the law more severe than ever with regard to farmers, tradesmen, and particularly, with regard to labourers, whom they made liable to transportation *by justices of the peace, for seven years*, for those very offences against the game-laws, which were punished before with only a penalty of five pounds! Very curious, too; but, quite natural, when one reflects, in pro-

portion as the nobility and gentry have thus abased themselves before the money-monster, they have become haughty and severe towards the common people; and have treated them with a degree of scorn and of insolence, which they never experienced from their forefathers; but it is a just and a stubborn people that they have had to deal with; who have repaid them scorn for scorn; disdain for disdain; revenge for severity; and, thus, even here have the workings of this money-monster dislocated society in a great measure; and, caused ill-will and a resort to coercion, instead of that persuasion, and that willing obedience to a sort of natural magistracy, which existed with so much harmony and so much happiness, before the money-monster came to effect this no very unimportant revolution in the Government of England.

In short, sir, it signifies not a straw, what is the form of the Government; what the political, and civil, and municipal institutions; what the laws of a country; what its local advantages; what even the character of a people; what their habits, what their manners; what their virtues: all these signify not a straw, if the monster of paper-money and of funds be suffered to exist: this monster cannot co-exist with liberty, even in appearance: this fact your sensible and brave countrymen have clearly perceived; you have had the wisdom and the resolution to strangle the monster, as far as relates to your own country; and to give him a furious squeeze, with regard to all the other countries of the world. For this you have the profound gratitude of every Englishman worthy of the name; but, of no one more than of

Your most humble and
Most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Will be published,
On Saturday, the 14. March,
COBBETT'S
LEGACY TO PARSONS;

OR,

Have the Clergy of the Established Church an equitable right to the Tithes, or to any other thing called Church Property, greater than the Dissenters have to the same? And ought there or ought there not, to be a separation of the Church from the State? In Six Letters, addressed to the Hampshire Parsons.

CONTENTS.

1. How came there to be an established Church?
2. How came there to be people called Dissenters?
3. What is the foundation of the domination of the former over the latter?
4. Does the Establishment conduce to religious Instruction?
5. What is the state of the Establishment? and, is it possible to reform it?
6. What is that compound thing, called Church and State? and what would be the effects of a separating of them?

In a neat little volume, bound in leather, price 2s. 6d. same form (but thicker) as *Legacy to Labourers*.

CHURCH REFORM.

In order to be able to keep pace with the *discussions* which now **MUST** take place on this subject, we ought to know something about the *divisions* of the country, with regard to the church government and temporalities. This information the reader will find in my

"**GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES**"; a book which every man who writes or speaks on this subject ought to have; and which book I, to my great surprise, was unable to meet with in Ireland, or any where, till I got back to my friend's at King's Norton, near Birmingham. This is the only book that has ever been made, containing an account of **EVERY PARISH** in the country. The **STATISTICAL TABLE** at the end of the book, contains what is not to be found in any other *fifty volumes*! However, my object here is, only to point out the utility of the book, as a companion during the approaching discussions on the subject of "*church reform*"; and, in order to give a specimen of the utility, I insert here an extract on the *Ecclesiastical Divisions* of England and Wales.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Provinces are the grand divisions. There are *two* of these, that of **CANTERBURY** and that of **YORK**, each of which has its **ARCHBISHOP**. Then these **PROVINCES** are divided into **DIOCESES**, each of which has its **BISHOP**. There are *twenty-six* dioceses, each of which takes the name of the **CITY** which is situated within the diocese. Of these twenty-six dioceses, or bishoprics, the two *archbishops* have one each. They are bishops as well as archbishops; one of them having the bishopric of Canterbury, and the other having the bishopric of York. So that there are but twenty-six archbishops and bishops in the whole. The dioceses are divided into **BENEFICES**, which generally consist of one **PARISH** each; but sometimes of two or more, which, since the **PROTESTANT REFORMATION**, have been "*united*" by acts of the Parliament. There are, besides these divisions, "*archdeaconries*" and "*rural deaneries*;" but though they serve as a pretext for drawing immense sums of money out of the pockets of the people, they are of so little practical use, the people in general do not know, and never have heard, that there are any such institutions in existence; and as to the *deans and chapters*, with all their

prebendaries, canons, &c., the people know not the meaning of the words, and only know that the persons bearing the names wallow in wealth, derived from tithes and other public property, and render no sort of service in return.

With regard to the *revenues* of the church, and to the distribution of these revenues amongst the different classes of the clergy and lay impropriations, that is a subject foreign to this work, which professes to treat only of the several territorial divisions and subdivisions of the country; but the reader will find, in TABLE No. I., an account of the number of parishes in each county, in which parishes the clergy have suffered the *churches to fall down*, and also an account of the number of parishes in which they have suffered the parsonage-houses to fall down, or to become unfit to live in.

The TABLES exhibit the above-mentioned divisions in the clearest and most satisfactory manner. The FIRST shows what *dioceses* belong to each of the two *provinces* (the dioceses being ranged in alphabetical order), and also shows what *counties* (or parts of counties) belong to each *diocese*. The SECOND contains an alphabetical list of all the counties, and shows what diocese each county is in; or, in cases where the county is distributed between two or more dioceses, it shows what that distribution is. The THIRD contains an alphabetical list of all the dioceses, and shows how many *benefices* and how many *churches* and *chapels* there are in each diocese.

SEEDS.

I HAVE seed for the FIELD and for the GARDEN; as follows:—

FIELD SEEDS.

Cobbett's Corn.

Swedish Turnip 9d. a pound.

Red Mangel Wurzel .. 9d. a pound.

White Mangel Wurzel.. 9d. a pound.

Parsnip 3s. a pound.

Early York Cabbage ... 6s. a pound.

Early Battersea Cabbage. 6s. a pound.

Early Dwarf Cabbage .. 8s. a pound.

Savoy 8s. a pound.

Farmers will be surprised at my making the last five "FIELD SEEDS." All the world knows how rich *PARSNIPS* are; how much sooner they will fat an ox than *any other thing*, corn of some sort only excepted. "Aye," says the farmer, "but, how am I to *get* them?" And he says this very *reasonably*; for I tried to *get* them for seven years, and never once had even a *decent* crop. The *causes* were two. First, that which is a *general cause*, *BAD SEED*; and I never had good seed, *till I saved it myself*. This plant bears its seed in heads, shape of a tea-saucer, at the end of long stalks; and these *heads* or *crowns* come out some sooner and some later; so that the first are *ripe* while the last are nearly *green*. If you let them stand till *all* be ripe, the best seed falls. Then the seed will keep good for only *one year*; though, *on the view*, no one can tell old seed from new. *SEEDS MEN* cannot *answer* for this. I bought my seed of old Mr. MASON (predecessor of Noble) in Fleet-street; and an honest and better man never lived. Now, I save none but the *early crowns* and fling the rest away, which are always more or less imperfect; and, all that I do not use or sell, the first year, I *throw away*. The other cause of failure is *early sowing*. People generally sow in *February*; and I used to do it. The weeds are up sooner than the plants; and you are plagued to death to set the plants out! I sow in the *third week of April* at soonest; before which I have, by ploughing, destroyed the *first crop of weeds*. I sow after the plough; and my parsnips are up, and bold, in a short time, and I have them set out, and not a weed on the ground, in the second week in May. But, will they be *as large* as the *early-sowed ones*? Perhaps not; but the whole crop will be *heavier*, and the roots *better* in quality. *Accident* generally produces useful discoveries. I sowed, in the year 1832, a piece of parsnips (*bought seed*), to raise plants for seed the next summer. In *June* (mind), I found that there were hardly any plants. A single parsnip in my garden, left by accident, had gone to seed; the early seeds on it were ripe.

I had some ground dug instantly; sowed the seeds, expecting to have plants about the size of my finger, but I knew they would bear seed. They were set out in due time; they were as fine, in point of size, as I almost ever saw; and the very *best* I ever tasted. They were generally four inches over at the crowns, and of proportionate length. Last year I sowed 19. *May*; and finer parsnips never came out of the earth. If sowed early, they are *hard*; there is a sort of *stick*, going down the middle of them; in short, though, perhaps, *larger*, they are not so *good a crop*, even if you get the plants. I *might* have known this long ago; for, I know how much better the *parsnips* and *beets* are in Long Island than they are in England; and they never CAN sow them till *late in April*. And I know what a fine crop of parsnips I had, sowed on the 1. *June*. I am, this year, going to sow five acres. The ground might be got ready in two days; the *manure is in it*; but, I shall not sow till *nearly May*. The ground will have *deep-ploughings*; the weeds will be killed (a crop or two of them), and I shall have a clean field all the summer.—But, now, at what *distances*? On ridges 4 ft. 1 in. $\frac{1}{2}$ apart; and I leave the plants 6 in. in the row! Then, with a *one-horse-plough*, I plough *from* and *to* the plants, as often as the weeds appear; and, there is the ground clear to sow wheat in, if you like, as soon as the parsnips come off.—But, the *crop*! What can you have with only one row in *four feet*? Why, there are four ridges to a rod in width; thirty-three plants in a rod of length; 132 plants on each rod of ground; on the acre, 21,120 plants; which, at only *one pound* each, is within a trifle of TEN TONS of the very richest plant that grows out of the earth; and every man must see, that it is to understate the thing prodigiously, to reckon only *one pound* to a plant.—The sowing is the easiest thing in the world. The ridge is flattened on the top with a roller: a horse with a little bellows-nosed plough make the drill; you sow the seed by hand; cover it by a light harrow; press it down with the roller, and up come

the plants in the most beautiful manner possible.

As to the CABBAGES, I have written about them before; but, I will do it again shortly. I am *now* feeding cows and pigs on SAVOYS; and I have five acres of my CABBAGES, which will begin to come in loaved, 1st week in May; before the *grass*, and even before the Lucern. When my Savoys are gone, *Swedes* and *Mangel Wurzel* carry us on to May. My Cabbage seed has been saved with *care* and *pains*, absolutely indescribable.

My CORN was a good deal injured by the *wire-worm*; but, that which I have sent to Bolt-court for sale, will show how fine it is nevertheless. In my absence, they have fatted several hogs on it; and, it is the opinion of Mr. DEAN, that one bushel of corn-meal is equal to *two bushels of barley-meal*. The hogs which they killed were so fat, that they ate as they *lay down*! Nice stuff for *tender teeth*! Ah! Those who have not eaten of such would act wisely not to do it; unless they can always keep a *store* of it; for they will long for it all the rest of their lives! And the *sparibs*, then! and the *griskins*! and the *souse*! and the *chines*! all the *lean parts* of these fat hogs! A London "*Pork-chop*" eater can have no more idea of the taste of these, than a devil can have an idea of Paradise! A hog is *not good*, if *young*, any more than a *wether* sheep, or a *buck*, is; and, worse still, if *half fat*.—The *hams* of *really fat* hogs are worth, pound for pound, twice as much as the hams of hogs, not so fat. The fat, at last, works itself into the lean; and it becomes a wholly different thing.

The SWEDISH TURNIP SEED and the MANGEL WURZEL SEED are the finest that can possibly be; saved with the greatest care, and from *picked plants*, solid and rich.

GARDEN-SEEDS.

Bags will be ready for sale on the 17. instant.

POSTSCRIPT. — Mr. Simmons, the miller of Bourne Mill, Farnham, has just told me, that the man who keeps the workhouse at Ash has growed,

this year, seven sacks (twenty-eight bushels) of COBBETT-CORN, upon *half a statute acre* of ground, or eighty *rod* or *perch* of sixteen and a-half to the *rod*. I am thus particular, because, when you get to the *north of Northamptonshire*, no two men (if of north or south) look upon *an acre* as of the *same size*. WORKHOUSES are generally built on poor, offal, pieces of ground; waste ground. So is this: yet on a piece of poor, sandy, *heath* ground, here is the *fatting for three hogs of sixteen or eighteen score each*; and the meat as good again as if fattened on any other thing than barley-meal; *better* than that; and one bushel laying on twice as much as the same measure of barley! It is impossible, that facts like this should not get about. This is the *greatest benefit ever bestowed upon a nation*; and, I do not take the merit to *myself*; for my eldest son not only brought the corn to England; but, by dint of importunity, prevailed on me to cultivate it; and, to the importunities of nobody else should I have listened. I, this day, send some bunches of the corn, of both sorts, large and small, to Bolt-court, *to be sold there*. People, who have a mind to have it, will do well to apply *pretty soon*; for, though *May* is soon enough to *plant*, it may be all gone long before May. I have just learned, that a farmer, in my own tithing, has growed thirty-four bushels of shelled corn, on 110 *rod* of ground, some part of it totally spoiled by Elm-trees. There is the *fodder*, in those cases, worth 2*l.* an acre, if properly applied. Farmer BERRY will, I suppose, fat three large hogs, besides food for *poultry* and little pigs. And can the ever-damned, soul-sinking POTATOES stand long in the face of this! A bunch of my seed (*price a shilling*) will plant *twelve rod of ground well*; and, it will, on *good* ground, well managed, produce enough *to fat a hog of sixteen score*. And, can the accursed root; the lazy, the lice-breeding root, *face this*!

According to the best information that I can obtain, it requires to fat a hog of *ten score*, thirty bushels, at the least, of *boiled potatoes*, mixed with four bushels

of what is here called *crammings*; that is to say, the coarsest wheat flour, which, in London, they call *middings*. Now, the potatoes cost 30*s.*, and the *crammings* 20*s.* The hog must be seventy days at the work to make him worthy of the name of "*fat hog*," and here *must* be, at least, thirty-five *cookings*. Can each cooking together with the messings and squeezings, and all the nasty sloppery, and bringing from the heap and *washing*, cost, *fuel* and all, less than 4*d.*? Here, then, is 11*s.* 6*d.* more; making, in the whole, 3*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Now, five bushels of my corn, ground into meal, at 5*s.* a bushel (price of *wheat*), and at 4*d.* a bushel for grinding, amount to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And, if these five bushels of corn do not put *more meat upon the hog*, than the accursed roots and the *crammings*, I will be doomed to live upon "*lumpers*" henceforth, to my last mouthful! But, besides the *double cost* of the nasty, beastly roots, there is the difference in the *quality* of the meat; and, of that difference he only can judge, who has been long accustomed to eat *corn-fed poultry*; and who has, then, had to eat *poultry fed on boiled potatoes*. People can hardly be made to believe, that the *food has such a very great effect*. Let them tell me, then, how it is that the *veal*, in America, when the cows eat *garlic*, in the spring, *smells* and *tastes* so strong of the garlic, that it sells in *market* (for you smell it in the *raw meat*) for about *half the price* of veal, proceeding from the milk of cows that have not eaten garlic! But, indeed, the poor and bad quality of potato-fed meat is notorious. The meat is *vapid* in taste; the fat *boils away* into the water; and, in short, it is not worth half so much, pound for pound. As to *poultry*, the difference is surprising. Mrs. BERRY, my neighbour's wife, fats her fowls upon the corn that her husband raises; and she says, that it surpasses every other species of food; and that her fowls bring the best price at Guildford Market. This I know *must* be the case; for the poultry in America astonishes, by its superiority, all Europeans; and it is *always* fed upon corn.

Every one, who has been in America, knows how much sweeter the pork is than European pork; and any one who will feed with *corn*, in England, will know it at once.

Yet, now, notwithstanding all this, and, even when they know it to be all true, almost all the BULL-FROG FARMERS look at the *Cobbett-corn* with a *very suspicious eye*! This class of men have long been in hopes of grinding down the English labourers to the *Irish level*; and they know that they cannot do this *without the aid of the ever-accursed potatoes*; to which they cling, therefore, as Satan clings to his love of corrupt government. They see how it is that the Irish have been brought to work for 6d. or 4d. a day; and the insolent, upstart vagabonds would cut the throat of any one who points out any means of preventing the working-people of England, from being brought down to the same abject state. Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY, who knows a great deal of all the Continent of Europe, declares, that in proportion as *potatoes are a common crop*, in that same proportion *the working people are miserable and abject* in every country of the Continent of Europe. The *English* never could have been brought down to the point at which they already are, without the aid of this root of baseness. The *bull-frog farmers* will not, however, *succeed*: they are the *creatures* of the money-monster; and they will at last be his *food*. They have been the great upholders of corruption and oppression; the first to pledge their last shilling, and the last drop of their blood, to put down "*revolutionists*"; and now they are the *forwardest to call for revolution*! "No: only to get rid of tithes; that is *all*!" Ah! upstart vagabonds! you do not get off so! What! you think you can reduce the labourers to potatoes and rags with one hand; and pocket the tithes with the other hand! Oh, no! if you come to this, *the working people will be the arbiters*; and, it is not difficult to imagine how they will decide *with regard to you*; not at all difficult to imagine that they will decide not to

live upon "*lumpers*," and be clad in rags, while you eat beef, and swagger about like new-made lords and ladies. Be *quiet*, then, if you have a grain of sense left. Mind the old epitaph:—

"Lie still if your wise;
"You'll be mu'd if you rise."

You are a *new race* of men, created by loans and paper-money; you are the *rivals* of the poor landlords, and the *slaves* of the rich ones; your *stupid pride* has driven the *servants in husbandry* from the farm-houses; your *greediness* induces you to give them half wages, and your *fears* makes you hate them because their just resentment puts you in peril; and you *curse me* for that which ought to form a subject of your *distressing*. However, curse or curse not, you will, if you be not knocked on the head before this day four years, see my corn cultivated all over *Summers* at any rate. Aye, and though you may "*hate Cobbett for writing against potatoes*," you must cultivate it.

Yes, the reader will bear in mind, that the *two crops* of corn, that I have mentioned here stood on the ground only from *May to November*! I have one field, in which a crop (beautiful) of my *early cabbages* have succeeded the corn. They will be *loaved and eaten* by 20. May (just before the grass comes); and, then follows *another crop of corn*. If some of the cabbages remain uneaten, my distances enable me to plant corn *between*. Why, ten acres of ground, thus used, is worth half a good-sized farm, used in the common way. In another Register I will give an account of the manner in which I *apply* the corn. The *cultivation*, &c. are fully described in my Book on the subject, which any one may have at Bolt-court for 5s.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Names of Places.	Names of Members.
Abingdon	T. Kuffield
Andover	R. Estwall
	Sir J. W. Pollen
Anglesea	Sir R. Buckley
Arundel	Lord D. C. Stuart
Ashburton	C. Lushington
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	C. Hildrey
Aylesbury	W. Rickford
	H. Haumer
Banbury	H. W. Tancred
Barstaple	J. P. B. Chichester
	C. St. J. Fancourt
Bath	General Palmer
	J. A. Roebuck
Beaumaris	Captain E. Paget
Bedfordshire	Lord C. J. F. Russell, Lord Alford
Bedford	Captain E. Pothill
	S. Crawley
Berkshire	J. Walter
	R. Palmer, P. Pusey
Berwick	J. Bradshaw
	Sir R. Duckin
Beverley	H. Burton
	J. W. Hegg
Bewdley	Sir T. Winnington
Birmingham	T. Attwood
	J. Scholefield
Blackburn	W. Turner
	W. Feilden
Bodmin	Major Vivian
	Sir S. Spry
Bolton	W. Bolling
	P. Ainsworth
Boston	W. Brownrigg
	J. Wilks
Bradford	J. Hardy
	E. C. Lister
Brecknockshire	Colonel Wood
Brecon	C. M. R. Morgan
Bridgenorth	T. C. Whitmore
	R. Pigott
Bridgewater	C. K. Tynte
	J. T. Leader
Bridport	H. Warburton
	H. Twiss
Brighton	Captain Pechell
	I. N. Wigoe
Bristol	P. J. Miles
	Sir R. Vyvyan
Buckinghamshire	Marquis Chandos
	Sir W. Young
	J. B. Praed
Buckingham	Sir H. Veruey
	Sir T. Fremantle
Bury St. Edmunds	Earl Jermyn
	Lord C. Fitzroy
Bury (Lancashire)	R. Walker
Calne	Earl of Kerry
Cambridgeshire	Hon. E. T. Yorke
	R. J. Eaton
	R. G. Townley

Cambridge University ..	Rt Hon. M. Sutton
	Rt Hon. H. Goulburn
Cambridge	Right Hon. S. Rice
	G. Pryne
Canterbury	Lord A. Conyngham
	T. Villers
Cardiff	J. Nicholls
Cardiganshire	W. E. Powell
Cardigan	P. Pryse
Carlisle	P. H. Howard
	J. Marshall
Carmarthen-hire	R. Trevor
	Sir J. Williams
Carmarthen	D. Lewis
Carnarvonshire	T. A. Smith
Carnarvon	Colonel Parry
Chatham	Sir J. P. Beresford
Cheltenham	Hon. C. F. Berkeley
Cheshire, S. W.	G. B. Wilbraham
	Sir P. G. Egerton
Cheshire, N. E.	E. J. Stanley
	T. Egerton
Chester	Lord R. Grosvenor
	J. Jervis
Chichester	Lord A. Lennox
	J. A. Smith
Chippenham	J. Neeld
	H. G. Boldero
Christchurch	G. W. Tapps
Cirencester	J. Cripps
	Ld R. E. B. Somerset
Clitheroe	J. Fort
Cockermouth	H. A. Aglionby
	F. L. B. Dykes
Colchester	R. Sanderson
	Sir G. B. Smyth
Cornwall, N. E.	Sir W. Molesworth
	S. W. Trelawney
Cornwall, S. W.	E. W. Pendarves
	Sir C. Lemon
Coventry	W. Williams
	E. Ellice
Cricklade	R. Gordon, J. Neeld
Cumberland, E.	Sir J. Graham
	W. Blamire
Cumberland, W.	E. Stanley, S. Irton
Dartmouth	J. H. Seale
Denbighshire	Sir W. W. Wynn
	Hon. W. Bagot
Denbigh	W. Jones
Derbyshire, N.	Hon. G. H. Caven-
	dish, T. Gishorne
Derbyshire, S.	Sir G. Crewe
	Sir R. Gresley
Derby	E. Strutt
	Hon. — Ponsonby
Devizes	W. Locke
	Sir P. C. H. Durham
Devizes, N.	Lord Ebrington
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Devon, S.	Lord John Russell
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Devonport	Sir E. Codrington
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Dudley	T. Hawkes	Ipswich	R. Dundas, F. Kelly
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Durham	Hon. A. Trevor W. C. Harland	Kent, E.....	Sir E. Knatchbull J. P. Plumptre
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	J. H. Hawkins	St. Ives	J. Halse
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	Lord Walpole	Salisbury	W. Wyndham
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	Lord Brudenell	Scarborough	Sir F. W. Trench
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	Sir C. Knightley	Shaftesbury	J. S. Poulter
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Northallerton	W. B. Wrightson		J. S. Buckingham
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	Lord Ossulston		H. D. Goring
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	M. Ball		J. C. Pelham
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	R. C. Scarlett		W. O. Gore
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	Earl Lincoln		C. J. K. Tynte
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	J. Fielden		A. R. Dottin
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	G. G. Harcourt	Southwark	D. W. Harvey
	R. Weyland		J. Humphery
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	Sir H. Inglis		E. Buller
Oxford	H. Hughes	Staffordshire, S.....	Sir J. Wrottesley
	D. Maclean		E. J. Littleton
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Pembroke	H. O. Owen		W. F. Chetwynd
Penryn	J. W. Freshfield	Stamford.....	T. Chaplin
	R. M. Rolfe		G. Finch
Peterborough.....	J. N. Fazakerly	Stockport	T. Marsland
	Sir R. Heron		H. Marsland
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Pontefract.....	J. Gully	Stroud.....	P. Scrope, C. R. Fox
	Lord Pollington	Sudbury.....	J. Bagshaw
Poole	Sir J. Byng		B. Smith
	C. A. Tulk	Suffolk, E.	Lord Henniker
Portsmouth	B. Carter		Sir C. B. Vere
	F. T. Baring	Suffolk, W.	H. Wilson
			Col. Rushbrook

Sunderland	Alderman Thompson
Surrey, E	D. Barclay
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Sussex, W	W. J. Denison
Swansea	C. Barclay
Tamworth	Hon. C. C. Cavendish
Tavistock	H. B. Curteis
Taunton	Lord G. Lennox
Tewksbury	Earl of Surrey
Thetford	J. H. Vivian
Thirsk	Sir R. Peel
Tiverton	W. Y. Peel
Totness	Lord W. Russell
Tower Hamlets	J. Rundle
Truro	E. B. Bainbridge
Tynemouth	H. Labouchere
Wakefield	C. H. Tracy
Wallingford	W. Dowdeswell
Walsall	Earl of Euston
Wareham	F. Baring
Warrington	S. Crompton
Warwickshire, N	J. Heathcoat
Warwickshire, S	J. Kennedy
Warwick	J. Parrott
Wells	Lord Seymour
Wenlock	W. Clay
Westbury	S. Lushington
Westminster	H. E. Vivian
Westmoreland	W. C. Tooke
Weymouth	G. F. Young
Whitby	D. Gaskell
Whitehaven	W. S. Blackstone
Wigan	C. S. Forster
Wilton	J. Calcraft
Wiltshire, S	J. S. Blackburne
Wiltshire, N	Sir E. Wilmot
Winchester	W. S. Dugdale
Windsor	Sir J. Mordaunt
Wolverhampton	E. R. C. Sheldon
	Sir C. Greville
	E. B. King
	J. L. Lee
	N. R. Colborne
	Hon. G. E. H. Forrester
	J. M. Gaskell
	Sir R. Lopez
	Sir F. Burdett
	De Lacy Evans
	Viscount Lowther
	Hon. H. C. Lowther
	T. F. Buxton
	W. W. Burdon
	A. Chapman
	M. Attwood
	J. H. Kearsley
	R. Potter
	J. H. Penruddocke
	Hon. S. Herbert
	J. Benett
	P. Methuen
	W. Long
	B. East
	W. B. Baring
	J. Ramsbottom
	Sir J. D. Beauvoir
	T. Thorneley
	[C. Villiers

Woodstock	Ld C. H. Churchill
Worcestershire, E	E. Holland
Worcestershire, W	T. H. Cooke
Worcester	Hon. H. B. Lygon
Wycombe	Captain Winnington
Yarmouth	G. R. Robinson
Yorkshire N	J. Baillie
Yorkshire, E	Hon. R. J. Smith
Yorkshire, W	Colonel Grey
York	F. Baring
	W. M. Praed
	Hon. W. Duncombe
	E. S. Cayley
	P. B. Thompson
	R. Bethell
	Lord Morpeth
	Sir G. Strickland
	J. H. Lowther
	Hon. J. C. Dundas

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Antrim	General O'Neil
Armagh County	Earl of Belfast
Armagh Town	Colonel Vernor
Athlone	Lord Acheson
Bandou	Leonard Dobbin
Belfast	Captain Matthew
	J. D. Jackson
	J. E. Tennent
	J. M'Canee
Carlow County	Colonel Bruen
Carlow Borough	T. Kavanagh
Carrickfergus	Francis Bruen
Cashel	P. Kirke
Cavan County	Sergeant Perrin
	John Young
	Henry Maxwell
Clare	W. N. Macnamara
Clonmel	C. O'Brien
Coleraine	D. Ronayne
Cork County	Alderman Copeland
Cork City	Feargus O'Connor
	G. S. Barry
	Colonel Chatterton
	R. Leicester
Donegal	Sir E. Hayes
	Col. Conolly
Downshire	Lord Arthur Hill
Downpatrick	Lord Castlereagh
Drogheda	D. Kerr
Dublin County	A. C. O'Dwyer
	C. Fitzsimon
	G. Evans
Dublin City	Daniel O'Connell
	E. S. Ruthven
Dublin University	Thomas Lefroy
	Frederick Shaw
Dundalk	Sharman Crawford
Dungannon	Hon. C. Knox
Dungarvon	Serjeant O'Loughlin
Ennis	Hewitt Bridgman
Enniskillen	Hon. A. H. Cole
Fermanagh	General Archdall
	Lord Cole
Galway	T. B. Martin
	J. J. Bodkin

Galway Town	A. H. Lynch
	M. J. Blake
Kerry	Morgan J. O'Connell
	F. W. Mullins
Kildare	E. Ruthven, jun.
	R. More O'Ferrall
Kilkenny County	Hon. Colonel Butler
	W. F. Finn
Kilkenny City	R. Sullivan
King's County	Nicholas Fitzsimon
	Hon. J. C. Westera
Kinsale	Colonel Thomas
Leitrim	Lord Clements
	Samuel White
Limerick County	Hon. R. Fitzgibbon
	W. S. O'Brien
Limerick City	William Roche
	David Roche
Lisburn	Henry Meynell
Londonderry County ..	Sir R. Bateson
	Captain Jones
Londonderry City	Sir R. A. Ferguson
Longford	Lord Forbes
	A. Lefroy
Louth	P. Bellew
	M. Bellew
Mallow	C. D. O. Jephson
Meath	Henry Grattan
	Morgan O'Connell
Mayo	Sir W. Brabazon
	Dominick Brown
Monaghan	E. Lucas
	Hon. H. R. Westera
Newry	D. C. Brady
New Ross	J. H. Talbot
Portarlington	Col. Dawson Damer
Queen's County	Sir C. Coote
	— Vesey
Roscommon	Fitzstephen French
	O'Connor Don
Sligo County	Colonel Perceval
	E. J. Cooper
Sligo Town	John Martin
Tipperary	R. L. Sheil
	R. Otway Cave
Tralee	Maurice O'Connell
Tyrone	Lord C. Hamilton
	Henry Corry
Waterford County	Sir R. Musgrave
	R. Power
Waterford City	H. W. Barron
	Thomas Wyse
Westmeath	Sir R. Nagle
	M. L. Chapinan
Wexford County	J. Maher
	J. Power
Wexford Town	C. A. Walker
Wicklow	James Gratran,
	Ralph Howard
Youghal	John O'Connell

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Aberdeen	Alex. Banquerman
Argyleshire	W. Campbell
Ayrshire	R. A. Oswald

Ayr Burghs	Lord J. P. Stuart
Baoffshire	Captain G. Ferguson
Berwickshire	Sir H. P. Campbell
Buteshire	Sir William Rae
Caithnesshire	G. Sinclair
Clackmannan & Kinross	Admiral Adam
Dumbartonshire	A. Dennistoun
Dumfriesshire	J. H. Johnstone
Dumfries Burghs	General Sharpe
Dundee	Sir Henry Parnell
Edinburghshire	Sir George Clerk
Edinburgh	Hon. J. Abercromby
	Sir John Campbell
Elginshire	Colonel F. W. Grant
Elgin Burghs	Colonel Leith Hay
Falkirk Burghs	W. D. Gillon
Fifeshire	Captain Wemyss
Forfarshire	Hon. D. G. Hallybur-
	ton
Glasgow	James Oswald
	Colin Dunlop
Greenock	Robert Wallace
Haddingtonshire	Robert Ferguson
Haddington Burghs	R. Stewart
Invernesshire	Charles Grant
Inverness Burghs	Cumming Bruce
Kilmarnock Burghs	John Bowring
Kincardineshire	General Arbuthnot
Kirkcaldy Burghs	J. Fergus
Kirkcudbrightshire	R. C. Fergusson
Lanarkshire	J. Maxwell
Leith	J. A. Murray
Linlithgowshire	Sir Alexander Hope
Montrose Burghs	P. Chalmers
Orkney	— Balfour
Paisley	A. G. Speirs
Peeblesshire	Sir John Hay
Perthshire	Fox Maule
Perth	L. Oliphant
Renfrewshire	Sir M. S. Stewart
Ross and Cromarty ..	S. Mackenzie
Roxburgshire	Lord John Scott
St. Andrew's Burghs	Andrew Johnstone
Selkirkshire	A. Pringle
Stirlingshire	— Forbes
Sutherlandshire	Robert Macleod
Wick Burghs	James Loch
Wigtownshire	Sir Andrew Agnew
Wigton Burghs	J. Mactaggart

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

Names of Places.	Names of Members.
Abercromby, James ..	Edinburgh
Acheson, Lord	Armagh County
Adam, Admiral	Clackmannanshire
Aglionby, H. A.	Cockermouth
Agnew, Sir Andrew ..	Wigtownshire
Ainsworth, P.	Bolton
Aford, Lord	Bedfordshire
Alston, Rowland	Hertfordshire
Alsager, Captain	East Surrey
Andover, Lord	Malmebury
Angerstein, J.	Greenwich
Anson, Sir G.	Lichfield

Arbuthnot, General ..	Kincardineshire	Brownrigg, —	Boston
Archdall, General	Fermanagh County	Bruce, Cumming	Inverness
Ashley, Lord	Dorsetshire	Bruce, Lord A. E.	Marlborough
Astley, Sir Jacob	West Norfolk	Brudenell, Lord	N. Northamptonshire
Attwood, Matthias	Whitehaven	Bruen, Colonel	Carlow County
Attwood, Thomas	Birmingham	Bruen, Francis	Carlow Borough
Bagot, Hon. W.	Denbighshire	Buckingham, J. S.	Sheffield
Bagshaw, J.	Sudbury	Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W.	Anglesey
Baillie, J.	Worcester	Buller, Charles	Liskeard
Bailey, Colonel	Honiton	Buller, Sir J. Y.	S. Devonshire
Bainbridge, C. T.	Taunton	Buller, Edward	N. Staffordshire
Baines, Edward	Leeds	Bulwer, H. L.	Marylebone
Balfour, —	Orkney	Bulwer, E. L.	D. Lincoln
Bannerman, Alex. ..	Aberdeen	Burdett, Sir Francis ..	Westminster
Barham, J.	Kendal	Burdon, W. W.	Weymouth
Barclay, D.	Sunderland	Burrell, Sir C. W.	Shoreham
Barclay, C.	West Surrey	Burton, H.	Beverley
Baring Alexander	North Essex	Butler, Hon. Col.	Kilkenny County
Baring, H. B.	Marlborough	Buxton, T. Fowell	Weymouth
Baring, F. T.	Portsmouth	Byng, George	Middlesex
Baring, W. B.	Winchester	Byng, Sir J.	Poole
Baring, B.	Yarmouth	Calcraft, J. H.	Wareham
Baring, F.	Thetford	Campbell, Sir J.	Edinburgh
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Barneby, —	Droitwich	Campbell, W.	Argyleshire
Barron, H. W.	Waterford	Canning, Sir S.	King's Lynn
Barry G. S.	Cork County	Carruthers, D.	Hull
Bateson, Sir R.	Londonderry County	Carter, J. B.	Portsmouth
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Beaumont, T. W.	S. Northumberland	Castlereagh, Lord	Downshire
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Benett, John	South Wilts	Chaplin, T.	Stamford
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Berkeley, Captain M.	Gloucester	Charleton, Lechmere ..	Ludlow
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Bewes, T. B.	Plymouth	Chichester, A.	Honiton
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Blackburne, J.	Huddersfield	Clements, Lord	Leitrim
Blackstone, W. S.	Wallingford	Clerk, Sir G.	Edinburghshire
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Blamire, W.	East Cumberland	Clive, Hon. R. H.	South Salop
Blunt, Sir Charles ..	Lewes	Clive, E. B.	Hereford
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Bolling, Wm.	Bolton	Codrington, Sir E.	Devonport
Botham, F. R.	Harwich	Codrington, C. W. ...	E. Gloucestershire
Borthwick, P.	Evesham	Colborne, N. R.	Wells
Bowes, John	South Durham	Cole, Viscount	Fermanagh County
Bowring, J.	Kilmarnock	Cole, Hon. A. H.	Enniskillen
Brabazon, Sir W.	Mayo County	Collier, J.	Plymouth
Brady, D. C.	Newry	Compton, H.	S. Hants
Bradshaw, J.	Berwick	Conolly, Col.	Donegal
Branston, T. W.	South Essex	Conyngham, Lord A. ..	Canterbury
Bridgman, Hewitt	Ennis	Cookes, T. H.	E. Worcestershire
Brocklehurst, John ..	Macclesfield	Cooper, E. J.	Sligo
Brodie, W. B.	Salisbury	Cooper, Hon. A. H. ...	Dorchester
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Browne, Dominick ..	Mayo County	Copeland, Ald.	Coleraine

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Corry, Henry	Tyrone	Fitzroy, Lord C.	Bury St. Edmunds
Cowper, Hon. W.	Hertford	Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. ...	Malton
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Crawford, Sharman ..	Dundalk	Fitzsimon, C.	Dublin County
Crawley, Samuel	Bedford	Fleetwood, P. H.	Preston
Crewe, Sir G.	S. Derbyshire	Fleming, J. W.	South Hants
Cripps, J.	Cirencester	Foley, E. T.	Herefordshire
Crompton, S.	Thirsk	Folkes, Sir W.	West Norfolk
Curteis, H. B.	East Sussex	Follett, Sir W.	Exeter
Curteis, E. B.	Rye	Forbes Lord	Longford County
Dalbiac, Sir C.	Ripon	Forbes, —	Stirlingshire
Damer, Col. D.	Portarlington	Forester, Hon. G. C. W.	Wenlock
Dare Hall, R. W.	South Essex	Forster, C. S.	Walsall
Darlington, Earl of ..	South Salop	Fort, T.	Clitheroe
Davenport, J.	Stoke-on-Trent	Fox, Col.	Stroud
Denison, E. J.	S. Nottinghamshire	Freemantle, Sir T. ...	Buckingham
Denison, W. J.	West Surrey	French, F.	Roscommon
Dennistoun, A.	Dumbartonshire	Freshfield, J. W.	Penryn
De Beauvoir, Sir J. E.	Windsor	Gaskell, D.	Wakefield
Dick, Q.	Maldon	Gaskell, J. M.	Wenlock
Dillwyn, L. W.	Glamorganshire	Geary, Sir W.	West Kent
Divett, Edward	Exeter	Gillon, W. D.	Falkirk
Dobbin, Leonard	Armagh	Gisborne, T.	N. Derbyshire
Donkin, Sir R. S. ...	Berwick	Gladstone, T.	Leicester
Dottin, A. R.	Southampton	Gladstone, W. E.	Newark
Dowdeswell, W.	Tewkesbury	Glynne, Sir S.	Flint
Duffield, V. T.	Abingdon	Goodricke, H.	Stafford
Dugdale, W. S.	N. Warwickshire	Gordon, R.	Cricklade
Duncombe, Hon. W. ...	N. R. Yorkshire	Gordon, Hon. W.	Aberdeenshire
Duncombe, T. S.	Finsbury	Gore, W. A.	North Salop
Duncombe, Hon. A. ...	Bassetlaw	Goring, H. D.	Shoreham
Dundas, R. A.	Ipswich	Goulburn, H.	Cambridge University
Dundas, Hon. T.	York	Goulburn, Serj.	Leicester
Dundas, Hon. J. C. ...	Richmond	Graham, Sir J.	E. Cumberland
Dunlop, Colin	Glasgow	Grant, F. W.	Elginshire
Dykes, F. L. B.	Cockermouth	Grant, C.	Invernesshire
East, J. B.	Winchester	Grattan, Henry.	Meath
Eastnor, Lord	Reigate	Grattan, James	Wicklow
Eaton, R. J.	Cambridgeshire	Greene, T.	Lancaster
Ebrington, Lord	North Devon	Gresley, Sir R.	S. Derbyshire
Edwards, J.	Montgomery	Greville, Sir C.	Warwick
Egerton, W. T.	North Cheshire	Grey, Sir G.	Devonport
Egerton, Sir P. D. M.	South Cheshire	Grey, Hon. Col.	Wycombe
Egerton, Lord F.	South Lancashire	Grimston, Lord.	Hertfordshire
Ellice, Edward	Coventry	Grimston, Hon. E. H.	St. Albans
Elphinston, H.	Hastings	Grosvenor, Lord R. ...	Chester
Entwistle, J.	Rochdale	Guest, J. J.	Merthyr Tydvil
Estcourt, T. B.	Oxford University	Gully, John	Pontefract
Etwall, R.	Andover	Halford, H.	S. Leicestershire
Euston, Earl of	Thetford	Hall, B.	Monmouth
Evans, G.	Dublin County	Hallyburton, Hon. D. G.	Forfarshire
Evans, Colonel	Westminster	Halse, James.	St. Ives
Ewart, Wm.	Liverpool	Hamilton, Lord C. ...	Tyrone
Fancourt, C. St. John	Barnstaple	Handley, Henry	Lincolnsh. (Kesteven)
Fazakerly, J. N.	Peterborough	Hanmer, Sir J.	Shrewsbury
Fector, M.	Dover	Hanmer, H.	Aylesbury
Feilden, Wm.	Blackburn	Harcourt, G. G.	Oxfordshire
Fellowes, Hon. N.	North Devonshire	Hardinge, Sir H.	Launceston
Fergus, J.	Kirkcaldy	Harland, W. C.	Durham
Ferguson, Sir R.	Nottingham	Harvey, D. W.	Southwark
Ferguson, Captain G.	Banffshire	Hardy J.	Bradford
Ferguson, Robert	Haddingtonshire	Hawes, B.	Lambeth
Fergusson, R. C.	Kircudbrightshire	Hawkes, T.	Dudley
Ferguson, Sir R. A. ...	Londonderry City	Hawkins, J. H.	Newport
Fielden, John	Oldham	Hay, Sir J.	Peeblesshire
Finch, G.	Stamford	Hay, Col. L.	Elgin
Finn, W. F.	Kilkenny County	Hayes, Sir E.	Donegal

Heathcoat, J.	Tiverton	Lennox, Lord A.	Chichester
Heathcote, G. J.	Lincolnsh. (Kesteven)	Lewis, David	Cardiganshire
Heathcote, Sir G.	Rutlandshire	Lewis, W.	Maidstone
Heathcote, H.	Stoke-on-Trent	Leycester, R.	Cork
Hector, C.	Petersfield	Lincoln, Earl of.	S. Nottinghamshire
Heneage, E.	Great Grimsby	Lister, E. C.	Bradford
Henniker, Lord.	East Suffolk	Littleton, E. J.	S. Staffordshire
Herbert, Hon. S.	South Wits	Lock, J.	Wick
Heron, Sir R.	Peterborough	Lock, W.	Devizes
Hill, Sir R.	North Salop	Lopez, Sir R.	Westbury
Hindley, C.	Ashton-under-Lyne	Long, Walter	North Wilts
Hobhouse, Sir J. C. ..	Nottingham	Lowther, Lord	Westmoreland
Hodges, T. L.	West Kent	Lowther, Hon. H. C. ..	Ditto
Hodges, T.	Rochester	Lowther, J. H.	York
Hogg, J. W.	Beverley	Lucas, E.	Monaghan
Holland, E.	East Worcestershire	Lumley, Lord	N. Nottinghamshire
Hope, Sir A.	Linlithgowshire	Lushington, Dr.	Tower Hamlets
Hope, H. T.	Gloucester	Lushington, C.	Ashburton
Hoskins, R.	Herefordshire	Lygon, Hon. C.	W. Worcestershire
Hotbam, Lord	Leominster	Lynch, A. H.	Galway
Houldsworth, T.	N. Nottinghamshire	Mackenzie, J. S.	Ross and Cromarty
Howard, Ralph	Wicklow County	Mackinnon, W. A.	Lymington
Howard, P. H.	Carlisle	Macleod, R.	Sutherland
Howard, Hon. E. G. ..	Morpeth	Macleod, D.	Oxford
Howick, Lord.	N. Northumberland	M'Namara, W.	Clare
Hoy, J. B.	Southampton	Mactaggart, J.	Wigton
Hughes, H.	Oxford	Maher, J.	Wexford County
Hume, J.	Middlesex	Mahon, Lord	Hertford
Humphrey, J.	Southwark	Majoribanks, S.	Hythe
Hurst, R. H.	Horsham	Mandeville, Lord.	Huntingdonshire
Hutt, W.	Hull	Mangles, James.	Guildford
Ingham, R.	South Shields	Manuvers, Lord R.	N. Leicestershire
Inglis, Sir R.	Oxford University	Marshall, W.	Carlisle
Irton, S.	West Cumberland	Marsland, T.	Stockport
Jackson, J. D.	Bandon	Marsland, H.	Ditto
Jephson, C. D. O.	Mallow	Matthew, Capt.	Athlone
Jermyn, Earl.	Bury St. Edmunds	Maule, Fox.	Perthshire
Jervis, John	Chester	Maxwell, J.	Lanarkshire
Johnstone, J. H.	Dumfriesshire	Maxwell, H.	Cavan County
Johnstone, Sir J.	Scarborough	M'Cance, J.	Belfast
Johnstone, D.	St. Andrew's	Methuen, Paul.	North Wilts
Jones, Captain	Londonderry County	Meynell, H.	Lisbourne
Jones, William	Denbigh	Miles, P. J.	Bristol
Kavanagh, T.	Carlow County	Miles, W.	E. Somersetshire
Kearsley, J. H.	Wigan	Miller, W. H.	Newcastle-under-Lyne
Kelly, F.	Ipswich	Milton, Lord	N. Northamptonshire
Kemp, T. R.	Lewes	Molesworth, Sir W. ...	E. Cornwall
Kennedy, J.	Tiverton	Mordaunt, Sir J.	S. Warwickshire
Kerr, D.	Downpatrick	Moreton, Hon. A. H. ..	W. Gloucestershire
Kerrison, Sir E.	Eye	Morgan, C. M. R.	Brecon
Kerry, Earl of.	Calne	Morpeth, Lord	W. R. Yorkshire
King, E. B.	Warwick	Mosley, Sir O.	N. Staffordshire
Kirke, P.	Carrickfergus	Mostyn, Hon. E. W. L.	Flintshire
Knatchbull, Sir E.	East Kent	Mullins, P. W.	Kerry
Knightley, Sir C.	S. Northamptonshire	Murray, J. A.	Leith
Knox, Hon. J.	Dungannon	Musgrave, Sir R.	Waterford County
Lapouchere, H.	Taunton	Nagle, Sir R.	Westmeath
Lambton, H.	N. Durham	Neeld, J.	Chippinham
Langton, Colonel W. G.	East Somersetshire	Neeld, John	Cricklade
Lawson, A.	Knaresborough	Nicholl, John.	Cardiff
Leader, J. T.	Bridgewater	Noel, Sir G.	Rutlandshire
Lee, J. L.	Wells	Norreys, Lord.	Oxfordshire
Lefevre, C. S.	North Hants	North, Frederick.	Hastings
Lefroy, T.	Dublin University	O'Brien, C.	Clare
Lefroy, A.	Longford	O'Brien, W. S.	Limerick Co.
Lemon, Sir C.	W. Cornwall	O'Connell, D.	Dublin
Lennard, T. B.	Maldon	O'Connell, M. J.	Kerry
Lennox, Lord G.	West Sussex	O'Connell, Morgan ..	Meath

O'Connell, Maurice ..	Tralee	Ramsden, J. C.	Malton
O'Connell, John	Youghal	Reid, Sir J. R.	Dover
O'Connor, Don	Roscommon	Rice, T. S.	Cambridge
O'Connor, Feargus ..	Cork County	Richards, John	Knaresborough
O'Dwyer, A. C.	Drogheda	Rickford, W.	Aylesbury
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O'Neil, General	Antrim	Robinson, G. W.	Worcester
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Parry, Colonel	Carnarvon	Ruthven, E. S.	Dublin
Patten, J. W.	N. Lancashire	Ruthven, E.	Kildare
Pattison, James	London	Ryle, J.	Macclesfield
Pease, Joseph	S. Durham	Sanderson, R.	Colchester
Pechell, Captain	Brighton	Sandon, Lord	Liverpool
Peel, Sir R.	Tamworth	Sandford, E. A.	W. Somersetshire
Peel, W. Y.	Ditto	Scarlett, R.	Norwich
Peel, Edmund.	Newcastle-und.-Lyne	Scholefield, Joshua ..	Birmingham
Peel, Colonel	Huntingdon	Scott, Sir E. D.	Lichfield
Pelham, Hon. C. A.	Lincolnsh. (Lindsey)	Scott, Lord J.	Roxburghshire
Pelham, J. C.	Shrewsbury	Scott, J. W.	N. Hants
Pemberton, F.	Ripon	Scourfield, W. H.	Haverfordwest
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Perceval, Colonel	Sligo	Seymour, Lord	Totness
Perrin, Serjeant	Cashel	Sharpe, General	Dumfries
Phillips, C. M.	N. Leicestershire	Shaw, Frederick	Dublin University
Phillips, Mark	Manchester	Sheil, R. L.	Tipperary
Phillips, G. R.	Kidderminster	Sheldon, E.	S. Warwickshire
Pigot, R.	Bridgenorth	Sheppard Thomas, ...	Frome
Pinney, W.	Lyme Regis	Sibthorp, Colonel	Lincoln
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Poulter, J.	Shaftesbury	Smyth, Sir H.	Colchester
Powell, W. E.	Cardiganshire	Somerset, Lord E.	Cirencester
Power, R.	Waterford County	Somerset, Lord G.	Monmouthshire
Power, J.	Wexford County	Speirs, A.	Richmond
Poyntz, W. S.	Midhurst	Speirs, A. G.	Paisley
Præd, J. B.	Buckinghamshire	Spry, Sir S.	Bodmin
Præd, W. M.	Yarmouth	Stanley, Lord	N. Lancashire
Price, Sir R.	Herefordshire	Stanley, E. J.	N. Cheshire
Price, R.	Radnor	Stanley, E.	W. Cumberland
Price, S. G.	Sandwich	Stanley, H. T.	Preston
Pringle, A.	Selkirkshire	Stewart, R.	Haddingtonshire
Protheroe, J.	Halifax	Stewart, Sir M. S.	Renfrewshire
Pryme, G.	Cambridge	Stewart, P. M.	Lancaster
Pryse, Pryse	Cardigan	Stewart, J.	Lymington
Pusey, P.	Berkshire	Stormont, Lord	Norwich
Pae, Sir W.	Buteshire	Strickland, G.	W. R. Yorkshire
Pamsbottom, J.	Windsor	Strut, Edward	Derby

Stuart, Lord D. C. .. Arundel
 Stuart, Lord P. J. Ayr
 Start, H. C. Dorsetshire
 Sullivan, R. Kilkenny
 Surrey, Earl of .. W. Sussex
 Sutton, Sir C. M. Cambridge University
 Talbot, J. H. New Ross
 Talbot, C. R. M. Glamorganshire
 Talboud, Serjeant ... Reading
 Talmash, Hon. A. G. .. Grantham
 Tancred, H. W. Banbury
 Tapps, G. W. Christchurch
 Tennent, J. E. Belfast
 Tennyson, C. Lambeth
 Thomas, Colonel King's County
 Thompson, P. B. E. R. Yorkshire
 Thompson, P. C. Manchester
 Thompson, Alderman Sunderland
 Thorneley, T. Wolverhampton
 Tooke, William Truro
 Townley, R. G. Cambridgeshire
 Townshend, Lord J. .. Helstone
 Tracy, C. H. Tewkesbury
 Trelawny, W. L. S. .. East Cornwall
 Trench, Sir E. Scarborough
 Trevor, Hon. G. R. .. Carmarthenshire
 Trevor, Hon. A. Durham
 Troubridge, Sir T. Sandwich
 Tulk, C. A. Poole
 Turner, Frewin S. Leicestershire
 Turner, W. Blackburn
 Twiss, H. Bridport
 Tynte, C. J. K. W. Somersetshire
 Tynte, C. R. R. Bridgewater
 Tyrell, Sir J. T. N. Essex
 Vaughan, Sir R. W. .. Merionethshire
 Vere, Sir C. B. E. Suffolk
 Verner Colonel Armagh County
 Verney, Sir H. Buckingham
 Vernon, G. H. Bassatlaw
 Vesey Queen's County
 Villiers, F. Canterbury
 Villiers, C. Wolverhampton
 Vivian, J. H. Swansea
 Vivian, Ennis Truro
 Vivian, Major Bodmin
 Vyvyan, Sir R. R. Bristol
 Wakley, Thomas Finsbury
 Walker, R. Bury
 Walker, C. A. Wexford
 Wall, C. B. Guildford
 Wallace, R. Greenock
 Walpole, Lord East Norfolk
 Walter, John Berkshire
 Warburton, H. Bridport
 Ward, H. G. St. Albans
 Welby, E. G. Grantham
 Wemyss, Capt. Fifeshire
 Westenra, Hon. H. R. Monaghan
 Westenra, Hon. J. E. .. King's County
 Weyland, Major Oxfordshire
 Whalley, Sir S. Marybone
 White, Samuel Leirrim County
 Whitmore, T. C. Bridgenorth
 Wigney, J. N. Brighton
 Wilbraham, G. S. Cheshire
 Wilbraham, Hon. R. B. S. Lancashire

Wilde, Serjeant Newark
 Wilks, John Boston
 Wilkins, Walter Radnorshire
 Williams, Sir J. Carmarthenshire
 Williams, William .. Coventry
 Williams, Robert Dorchester
 Williams, T. P. Marlow
 Williams, W. A. Monmouthshire
 Williamson, Sir H. .. N. Durham
 Wi mot, Sir E. N. Warwickshire
 Wilson, H. West Suffolk
 Winnington, H. J. .. W. Worcestershire
 Winnington, Sir T. .. Bewdley
 Wodehouse, E. E. Norfolk
 Wood, Colonel Brecons hire
 Wood, Alderman London
 Wood, Charles Halifax
 Worcester, Marquis of W. Gloucestershire
 Wrightson, W. B. Northallerton
 Wrottesley, Sir J. S. Staffordshire
 Wyndham, Wadham .. Salisbury
 Wynn, Sir W. W. .. Denbighshire
 Wynn, C. W. W. .. Montgomeryshire
 Wyse, Thomas Waterford
 Yorke, E. T. Cambridgeshire
 Young, Sir W. Buckinghamshire
 Young, G. F. Tynemouth
 Young, John Cavan County

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1835.

INSOLVENTS.

ECCLES, W. and J. Stalman, Hatton-garden
 and Spring-gardens, tailors.
 EDMAND, T., Dunstable, Bedfordshire,
 straw-hat-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SMITH, J. D., Norwood, stable-keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

BAKER, W. and T. Little, Basinghall-street
 and Leadenhall-street, woollen-draper.
 BARBER, J., Hungerford-market, victualler.
 BARNES, S. J., Jermyn-street, St. James's,
 mercer.
 EGGLESTON, J., Manchester, publican.
 GASKELL, T., Bootle, near Liverpool, hotel-
 keeper.
 LAWES, J., Wick and Abson, Gloucester-
 shire, miller.
 PENNY, W., Bristol, brewer.
 WALKER, J., jun., Leeds, woollen-cloth-
 manufacturer.
 WEST, H., Aslackton, Norfolk, general-
 shop-keeper.
 WILLIAMS, K., Aberystwith, Cardiganshire,
 inn-keeper.
 WILLINGTON, S., jun., Westbury-upon-
 Trim, Gloucestershire, inn-keeper.
 WILLIS, J., Liverpool, merchant.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

LEDGARD, E., Mirfield, Yorkshire, seed-crusher.

BANKRUPTS.

CAIRNS, W., High-street, Whitechapel, saddler.

MULLINER, J. M., Northampton, coach-maker.

OKILL, W., Liverpool, share-broker.

POTTER, T., Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturer.

SMITH, A. H., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

STIRLING, R., High-street, Poplar, brewer.

WESTON, G., Nottingham, joiner.

WETHERELL, P., Shouldham, Norfolk, grocer.

WILSON, W., Leeds, woollen-draper.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, Feb. 9.—During the past week the weather continued so boisterous as to retard our supplies, nevertheless, there was very little animation in the trade, with the exception of a trifling reaction in Oats on Friday.

To-day the fresh arrivals are not large, owing to the continued prevalence of contrary winds: Wheat, nevertheless, met by no means a free sale, and though lower prices are not submitted to for fine and dry samples, all other sorts go off but slowly, at barely as much money.

No alteration in Flour.

Barley, though not over plentiful, does not go off briskly, and, for any samples not very prime, it is difficult to get on at previous rates; the dullness, however, is not sufficient to cause any alteration in the currency. Malt nearly keeps price.

The Oat market is barely supplied, and in consequence holders have been more firm, and have succeeded both on Friday and this day, in obtaining an advance of 6d. per quarter upon the terms of this day sennight; but there is very little disposition to purchase at the advance.

Beans and Hog Peas are fully supported. Boiling Peas are nominal at previous rates.

Tares meet a steady sale at the quotations.

Rye,	30s. to 34s.
New.....	34s. to 36s.
Barley, English, grinding	26s. to 28s.
Distilling.....	28s. to 32s.
Malting	32s. to 36s.
Chevalier	38s. to 43s.
Malt	44s. to 54s.
Fine new.....	56s. to 64s.
Beans, Tick, new	33s. to 34s.
Old	36s. to 38s.
Harrow, new.....	35s. to 37s.
Old	38s. to 40s.
Peas, White, English	36s. to 38s.
Foreign;	35s. to 36s.
Gray or Hog	36s. to 38s.
Maples.....	38s. to 42s.
Oats, Polands	23s. to 26s.
Lincolnshire, short small	23s. to 24s.
Lincolnshire, feed	21s. to 23s.
Yorkshire, feed.....	22s. to 24s.
Black.....	23s. to 25s.
Northumberland and Berwick Potato, new.....	25s. to 26s.
Old.....	—s. to —s.
Angus, new	24s. to 25s.
Old	—s. to —s.
Banff and Aberdeen, common new	24s. to 25s.
Old	—s. to —s.
Potato	26s. to 27s.
Old.....	—s. to —s.
Irish Potato, new.....	22s. to 23s.
Old.....	—s. to —s.
Feed, new light	20s. to 21s.
Black, new	21s. to 22s.
Foreign feed.....	22s. to 24s.
Danish & Pomeranian, old	20s. to 21s.
Petersburgh, Riga, &c... ..	22s. to 23s.
Foreign, in bond, feed....	12s. to 14s.
Brew	16s. to 18s.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, Dorset	40s. to 42s. per cwt.
— Cambridge	40s. to —s.
— York	38s. to —s.
Cheese, Dble. Gloucester	48s. to 62s.
— Single ditto....	44s. to 48s.
— Cheshire.....	54s. to 74s.
— Derby	50s. to 60s.
Hams, Westmoreland..	50s. to 60s.
— Cumberland ...	50s. to 60s.

SMITHFIELD, February 9.

This day's supply of Beasts, Sheep, and Calves, was but limited; the supply of Porkers moderately good. Trade, with the primest small Veal, was somewhat brisk, at an advance of from 2d. to 4d. per stone; with the larger and coarser kinds of Veal, as also Beef, Mutton, and Pork, exceedingly dull, at barely Friday's quotations.

About 700 of the Beasts, in about equal numbers of Shorthorns, Herefords, Welsh runts, and Irish Beasts, with about 100 Scots, were from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and

Wheat, English, White, new....	42s. to 53s.
Old	48s. to 52s.
Red, new.....	32s. to 43s.
Old	40s. to 44s.
Lincolnshire, red	36s. to 42s.
White	42s. to 44s.
Yorkshire, red	36s. to 42s.
White	40s. to 44s.
Northumberl. & Berwick	38s. to 41s.
Fine white	40s. to 42s.
Dundee & choice Scotch	43s. to 44s.
Irish, red, good.....	32s. to 34s.
White	38s. to 42s.

others of our northern districts; about 1,300, nearly or quite a moiety of which were Scots, the remainder about equal numbers of home-breds, Devons, Shorthorns and Welsh runts, from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge-shire; about 180, in about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, and runts, with a few Irish Beasts, from our western and midland districts; about 70 from Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and most of the remainder, including about 50 Towns-end Cows, from the stall-feeders, &c., near London.

A full moiety of the Sheep were new Leicesters, in about equal numbers of the Southdown and white-faced crosses, about a fourth Southdowns; and the remainder about equal numbers of old Leicesters, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, with a very few pens of horned and polled Norfolks, horned Dorsets and Somersetts, horned and polled Scotch and Welsh Sheep, &c. So greatly have black-faced sheep multiplied, that on, we believe, almost every Monday of this year, they have composed at least three-fifths of the mutton part of the supply; and so changed is the complexion of some of the breeds, by repeated crosses with the Southdown ram, as to be scarcely distinguishable to even the most experienced salesmen, butchers and graziers, from real Southdowns.

THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. } Cons. Ann. }	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
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